

Bismarck Is Dead.

One of the Most Noted Figures in the History of Germany.

Thus Removed—His Wonderful Career.

Berlin, July 30.—Bismarck is dead.

Friedrichsruhe, July 30. 11:20 p. m.—Prince Bismarck passed away peacefully.

Berlin, July 30.—Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty, because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denial, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given. But when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90 years.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic disease—neuritis of the face and inflammation of the veins, which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected.

The beginning of the end dates from July 20, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world.

During Dr. Schweninger's brief absence from Friedrichsruhe, Dr. Chylander was in constant attendance upon the patient. Although Prince Bismarck was extremely low on Wednesday, he so rallied on Thursday that he was wheeled to the dinner table to celebrate with his assembled family the fifty-first anniversary of his wedding. He never for a moment believed himself in danger until the last day.

On Monday he ordered some new pipes and smoked one on Thursday and then conversed brilliantly on the topics of the day, discussing the trial and sentence of M. Zola and the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States. Count von Rantzau, the prince's son-in-law, read to him from a newspaper an obituary notice of himself, at which he was greatly amused. He perused the papers daily, and this was one reason why the family deprecated the alarmist reports as to his health.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Friedrichsruhe, saying that Dr. Schweninger was present when Prince Bismarck died, having arrived from Berlin at 10:30 o'clock. The prince was unconscious for several hours before the end came, and his breath almost failed repeatedly. He died with out a struggle.

Brief Sketch of Bismarck.

Prince Otto Eduard Leopold Bismarck-Schönhausen was born of an old and noble family of the "mark" (Brandenburg) at Schochhausen, April 1, 1815. He was created a count September 16, 1865, and Prince (Fürst) von Bismarck in March, 1871. He was educated at the universities of Göttingen and Grieswald, spent some time in the army, and subsequently settled down as a country gentleman. Brought up in the political faith of the Junkers, or Prussian Tory squirearchy, he became in 1846 a member of the provincial diet of Saxony, and of the Prussian diet, in which he first attracted attention by his fiery speeches in defense of the old monarchical party. During the revolutionary period of 1848 the services he rendered in the public debates to the Conservative cause led to his appointment as the representative of Prussia in the diet of the old German bund at Frankfurt. Austria was then all powerful in the German bund. From the time of Bismarck's appearance, however, the voice of Prussia began to have increasing weight. Bismarck was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg in 1850, and held that position until 1862. In May of 1862 he became Prussian ambassador at Paris. Five months later he was made first minister of the Prussian crown. Within the next two years he humbled the Austrian empire, destroyed the French empire and created the new German empire. He remodelled the map of Europe, dismembering Denmark and France. He enlarged the frontiers of Prussia by the annexation of various provinces, including the dominions of three dethroned German princes, and succeeded in placing Germany, which previously had been

the weakest and least respected of all the great powers, at the head of all the states of Europe.

The North German Confederation, with Prussia at its head, was established in place of the old bund, while with the South German States an offensive and defensive alliance was concluded, giving the king of Prussia supreme command of all their troops in time of war. Of the North German bund, Count Bismarck was created chancellor and president of the federal council. In addition to these successes, Count Bismarck obtained great popularity for creating a representative branch of the new federal government, on the basis of manhood suffrage. The diet, which first assembled in 1867, consisted of delegates representing a nation of 29,000,000.

Bismarck's next achievement was to prevent the attempted annexation of Luxembourg by Napoleon III.

In 1868 Bismarck withdrew for some months from active public life, but he was in power again before the end of the year. Then came the Franco-German war of 1870, after a campaign, consisting of an unbroken series of victories, largely due to the strategic genius of Count von Moltke, King William was able, through his chancellor, to dictate terms of peace to his helpless assailant.

In his domestic legislation Prince Bismarck has been far less fortunate than in his diplomatic negotiations. In his economical policy, after beginning as a free trader, he adopted a protectionist policy. While he thus alienated the Liberals, his May laws, which were afterward repealed, interfering with the religious liberty of the Catholic priesthood, led to a long and bitter struggle with the Catholic church and made all its adherents his bitter enemies. Equally severe was his policy with regard to Social Democrats, his draconic measures against whom produced the profoundest discontent among the working classes in the large cities.

Prince Bismarck took a prominent part in connection with the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy, which is understood to be directed against a possible alliance between Russia and France against the German powers.

The publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary in September 1888, threw a new light upon some of the imperial transactions in which Prince Bismarck has been engaged. Much sensation was caused both in Germany and elsewhere by the revelation of the diary respecting the authorship of the idea of German unity. The late emperor claimed to have proposed this policy and to have experienced great difficulty in persuading Prince Bismarck of its practicability.

The reported resignation of Bismarck as Prussian minister and chancellor was announced in February in 1890, but did not actually occur until March 17, of that year, when divergencies of opinion between him and the emperor led to his retirement. His departure from Berlin was made the occasion of a great popular demonstration.

In 1893 the prince fell seriously ill, and the emperor sent him a telegram of sympathy and offered him the use of one of his castles to assist his convalescence. This offer the prince gratefully and gracefully declined, but the exchange of courtesies between him and the emperor served to make very manifest the desire of the German people for the reconciliation. This desire was granted in 1895. The emperor sent a present of wine to Friedrichsruhe and an autograph letter congratulating the prince on his recovery from an attack of influenza. Prince Bismarck at once responded to this gracious advance by going to Berlin and paying his first visit to the emperor since he had left office. The emperor afterward returned his visit to Friedrichsruhe.

Two attempts were made on Prince Bismarck's life, the first by a man named Blind, on May 7, 1866, at Berlin; the second on July 14, 1874, by Kullmann, at Kissingen.

Prince Bismarck died at Barzina November 27, 1894.

The Express Tax.

Houston, Tex., July 30.—The express companies have defied the railroad commissioner by paying no attention to the mandate of that body directing them to pay the war tax of one cent on all receipts. The mandate was received by the agents of the companies, who were instructed to refuse all shipments if the shippers refused to pay the tax. It is understood that the companies rely upon an opinion by the United States district attorney, Taliferro. There is no doubt that the attorney general of the State will shortly file suit to test the case, as he believes the companies should pay the tax.

The Cuban soldiers have received so much abuse of late that it is fair to note whatever compliments they get. Gen. Lawton writing from the front says of them: "Gen. Garcia has here about 3,500 effective men. When they first appeared before us Falstaff's Gadshill force was an ornamental corps compared with Garcia's army. * * * You would never know the clean, alert ready man of to-day who brings his piece up smartly to the salute as the ragged, half-starved, wholly dirty refugee who constituted the so-called army under Garcia. They wear their uniforms well. Their Remington and Springfield rifles are in excellent condition. The men shoot better than any people of Spanish blood I have ever seen. They are well drilled for their opportunities."

PEACE BRIGHTENING.

Meanwhile Uncle Sam is Vigorously Prosecuting the War—Provisional Brigade to be Rushed to Porto Rico.

Washington, July 31.—The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of peace outlined by the government of the United States is not to be expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States' communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour this morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet, and also the necessity for carefully framing the rejoinder. It is not meant by this statement to question in any manner the full plenipotentiary powers of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, in dealing with the subject. On the contrary, they are in latitude wider than those usually conferred in such cases. But his position is somewhat similar to that of the President himself, who is obliged to secure the sanction of the United States senate to any treaty to peace that he may prepare, for the ambassador must submit to the Madrid cabinet for its approval any agreement that he may enter into. But in the drafting of such an agreement he is fully authorized to proceed in his discretion, and to guard against all possibility of repudiation of his action he has been given the minutest definition of the concessions that will be made by the Spanish government on every point that by any possibility could be expected to arise in the course of the negotiations. It was not known to our government that M. Cambon had such powers when he appeared yesterday afternoon at the White House to receive the American answer, but once the President was satisfied that he was competent to deal in an authorized manner with our government, the production of his credentials was hailed with satisfaction, as tending to hasten the reaching of an agreement without loss of time and in the most direct manner, for technically the United States is now treating with Spain without the intervention of any third power. It may be said also that M. Cambon is proceeding with straightforwardness towards his object, and that there is no fear of devious diplomacy being introduced into the negotiations.

THAT SIGNAL MODIFICATION.

There is much speculation as to the nature of the amendment in the answer of the United States that the ambassador succeeded in inducing President McKinley to make, after the document had been so carefully constructed by his cabinet. All that can be known is stated is that it relates to that part of the answer which deals with the future of the Philippines. It is known that the Spanish efforts were concentrated upon the retention of the islands, and the Madrid cabinet was willing to make almost any sacrifice in its power to secure that end. Whether or not the ambassador prevailed in this is not known, but there is reason to believe that the success he attained was limited and that the United States proposes to retain some foothold a little more important than a simple coaling station in the islands. Had our demand been limited to a coaling station there would have been no doubt of its acceptance, and it is even probable that the concession might have been made of a considerable tract of land for a naval station and a supporting zone. But it is believed that there was strenuous objection to the cession of the city of Manila, the metropolis of the group, and particularly to the reference to a commission of the question of the future government of the islands, for the Spanish government is desirous that its full sovereignty shall remain unaffected and without question. It is assumed that it was this point which was the subject of amendment at the hands of the President yesterday, though what form that change took is still unknown. As some mention has been made in the public discussions of the possibility of the acquisition of one of the Caroline islands, it may be stated authoritatively that the matter has not been considered by the cabinet up to this time.

IT RESTS WITH SPAIN.

The progress made in the negotiations has given rise in some quarters to an expectation that hostilities are to be suspended very soon.

This will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Spanish government and the nature of its answer to our demands. It has been made clear to the French ambassador that hostilities will not be suspended except upon the assurance of a full acceptance of our conditions, and he has undoubtedly informed the Spanish cabinet that it depends upon Spain when the war shall cease.

GOES STRAIGHT AHEAD.

Meanwhile, as an evidence that our government has not interrupted the execution of its campaign, an order was issued from the war department to-day for the dispatch of an entire army division to reinforce Gen. Miles and Brooke in Porto Rico. This will be known as the provisional division, and will be commanded by Maj. Gen. Wade, at present in command at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He is ordered to turn over that command to Maj. Gen. Breckinridge,

inspector general of the army, and to report to Secretary Alger in Washington for instructions before departing for Porto Rico, bringing with him his adjutant general and his aides.

The provisional division will consist of 15 full regiments, and Gen. Wade will select them, not from the troops under his old command there, but with particular reference to an equitable representation in the Porto Rican campaign of all the States of the Union. Secretary Alger feels that his department has been subjected to some unjust criticism upon the selection of troops for active service, and pronounces as without foundation the allegation that politics have dictated these assignments. In the case of the Fifth Illinois volunteer regiment, which was withdrawn from the Porto Rican expedition in favor of an Indiana regiment just as the troops were about to board the cars, it has been already explained by authority that the change was made in recognition of the justness of the complaint that Illinois already had two regiments in active service at the front, while Indiana had not one. Even in that case, however, Secretary Alger did not make the selection of the regiment to be held back; he simply instructed the general commanding the expedition to select one Illinois regiment for detention without designating it.

WASHINGTON'S SUMMARY.

Washington, August 1.—All eyes turned to-day toward Madrid, for it was realized upon the Spanish cabinet depended the restoration of peace. It had been announced here in a quarter that removed the information from any question of its accuracy that the decision of the Spanish government was not to be submitted before to-morrow, at the earliest. In the absence of any new phase in the negotiations here to-day, speculation naturally turned backward toward the remarkable meeting at the White House Saturday, and great interest was manifested in every particular respecting that event.

A disposition was shown in some quarters to question the authority of the French ambassador to act as he did respecting Spain. But it can be again stated that regardless of any technical point such as the absence of sign, sealed and delivered mail credentials, which of course could not reach here in the little time at hand, that the President regarded M. Cambon as fully qualified to act as a representative of the Spanish government negotiations. subject, of course, as are almost all ministers or ambassadors in these days, to the reference of the work accomplished by them to the government they represent for final approval.

M. Cambon made it so clear that he had been fully instructed on every point likely to rise in the negotiation that the President was satisfied that by accepting him as the representative of Spain in this matter a vast saving of time would be effected, and a point of utmost importance, that the negotiations would be technically conducted without the interposition of any neutral government. However, any question that might have arisen as to the powers of the French ambassador was set at rest by a short, guarded, and concise statement issued to-day from the embassy itself.

THAT MYSTERIOUS MODIFICATION.

Then discussion turned on the nature of the change made at the instance of M. Cambon in the list of American demands. It was contended in some quarters that no change had been made, in others, that an important modification had developed. As a matter of fact as to the importance of this change there is a difference of opinion between the parties, the administration looking upon it as inconsequential, while M. Cambon attaches importance to it. However this may be, the administration believes that the change is not essential, and that it certainly does not affect the principle of the document. It might be well to recapitulate briefly what the demands of the United States were.

OUR DEMANDS.

As to Cuba, it is demanded that Spain is to release her government, possession and control. It will be noticed that nothing is said of Cuban independence, and that the acceptance of this position leaves the United States free to deal with the island as it may deem best.

Porto Rico, with the small islands adjacent and embraced within her jurisdiction, is to be ceded to the United States.

One of the Ladrone island likewise is to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station.

THESE THINGS FOR A COMMISSION.

These three conditions being granted by Spain are to be taken as part payment in lieu of the full indemnity. What further payment shall be required is to be determined by a commission having authority to act for the President, subject to his approval. Whether Spain shall retain possession of the Philippines as a whole or in part is left to that commission to determine. The reason for deferring the decision as to the future of the islands in this fashion is because the administration is not yet satisfied itself; it is not clear at this moment what sound policy should dictate in the matter. Meanwhile, and until the commission has satisfactorily disposed of the future of the islands, the United States is to exercise a military

government over Manila harbor and bay. The commission will be actually a peace commission, and will prepare for the treaty which will terminate formally the war with Spain. However, a suspension of hostilities may be sooner declared when the Spanish government shall definitely accept the conditions above laid down and renounce its authority over Cuba and Porto Rico.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PORTO RICO.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, July 30, 3 p. m., via the island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., Sunday Morning.—Major Gen. Miles hourly expects the arrival of the transports having on board Brig. Gen. Schwan's division of 6,000 men, and also the Mohawk, with the 5th regular cavalry.

Gen. Henry's division, consisting of 3,400 men, and including 26 pieces of artillery, has been ordered to march immediately from Yauco to Ponce to be ready to join the movement north to San Juan.

The 6th Pennsylvania regiment was sent this morning toward Jvania Diaz, eight miles north of Ponce, en route to San Juan, where, it is reported, the Spaniards will make a stand. Word reached here this afternoon that the Spaniards were murdering native Porto Ricans, violating women and indulging in general outrages. The 16th Pennsylvania regiment will be reinforced if necessary.

The first real resistance is expected when our troops reach Aibonito, 35 miles northeast of here. Aibonito has a thousand feet elevation.

Gen. Miles says he has no intention of making a landing of troops at Cape San Juan, especially as the place is only a roadstead, where transports are liable to suffer from the prevalent storms.

The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in the possession of our troops. Gen. Stone found five mines on the track. These were destroyed and the track is uninjured.

Our troops found seventeen Spaniards in the Yauco hospital, all of whom had been wounded in Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since died.

Proclamations have been issued by the authorities of Yauco, as a United States expression of delight at annexation and the administration of Gen. Miles, and welcoming our troop.

IS NOT THIS FUNNY.

The following is the text of the mayor's proclamation, issued at Yauco:

"Citizens: To-day the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful feasts. The sun of America shines on our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over us the flag of stars, planted in the name of the Government of the United States of America, by the major general of the American army, Senor Miles.

"Porto Ricans, we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just given back to the bosom of our mother, America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her government, by Gen. Miles, and we must send our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct towards the valiant troops, represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious Gen. Miles.

"Citizens, long live the Government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail, Porto Rico, always American! 'Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America!'

"El Alcalde, Francisco Magia."

The mayor of Ponce has called upon all the residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance toward conquered enemies.

Much enthusiasm is everywhere manifested at the sight of the Stars and Stripes.

MILES' ORDERS TO WATSON.

Gen. Miles has issued a lengthy order of instructions to Gen. Wilson, who will be military Governor of Ponce province and city until Gen. Brooke's arrival. It is of the same tenor as the instructions which Gen. Miles gave to Gen. Shafter at Santiago. Both orders are based on the Administration's instruction given to Gen. Merritt regarding the government of the Philippine Islands. The local mayor and judges and police will remain in authority, subject to the orders of Gen. Wilson. The custom house will also be conducted as formerly for the present. The receipts amount to a considerable sum of money.

GEN. SCHWAN'S ARRIVAL.

Washington, August 1.—The war department has received the following:—Ponce, Porto Rico, July 21.—Transport Cherokee with Gen. Schwan on board and part of his brigade arrived this afternoon. The remainder expected soon. Miles."

ON THE ROAD TO SAN JUAN.

With the American Advance, Juan Diaz, Sunday Afternoon, via Ponce, July 31.—8 p. m., via Galveston, Texas.—Col. Huling occupied this town

at dusk yesterday (Saturday) evening amid the acclaim of the people, who paraded the streets with an American flag made for the occasion.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted upon the town hall amid the vivas of the populace.

Col. Huling issued a proclamation saying that personal rights and property would be respected.

Deserters from the Spanish volunteers are coming in constantly.

It is reported that Gen. Opega is on the way with a force of Spanish regulars to concentrate upon Aibonito, northeast of Juan Diaz, on the road to San Juan. There may be some sharp fighting.

AMERICANS REACH COAMA.

St. Thomas, August 1, 5 p. m.—The American troops have reached Coama, about 16 miles northeast of Ponce on the road to San Juan.

Thus far they have met with no resistance.

Shafter and the Trouble With Garcia.

He Makes a Statement as to His Action in the Matter.

WHAT I THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 20.—The war department has received the following:

Santiago de Cuba, July 29. Hon. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War, Washington:

Have the Sun of July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of Gen. Garcia. I desire to say that Gen. Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. Gen. Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except what he chose to give. The trouble with Gen. Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place, in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from Gen. Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed up the gap as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the place.

SHAFTER

The differences which have arisen between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia are not regarded by the war officials as serious, and little doubt is expressed that they will be amicably adjusted.

A difficulty arising out of the difference between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Garcia has arisen in Santiago. The Spanish residents there have been led to believe that Shafter's army is to be ordered away from Santiago after the Spanish troops now prisoners have been transported to Spain. This has given rise to a fear in their minds that they are to be left to the tender amenities of the Cubans. If they feared the occupation of Santiago by the American army, they are now doubly fearful of the results of its departure. Appeals have been made to Gen. Shafter not to withdraw the American forces from Santiago, and he communicated these appeals to the war officials. Assurances have been given to the people of Santiago by the war department, through Gen. Shafter, that this government will stand squarely by the terms of the President's proclamation relative to the government of the city and province.

A permanent military garrison for Santiago, consisting of the First and Second immune regiments, has been provided, and it will remain there even if Gen. Shafter's corps should be withdrawn. These facts have been communicated to the Spanish residents of the city, and have tended to allay their alarm.

A Ten Thousand Strike.

Special to The Daily Item.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 2.—The American Wire Company employees struck this morning. Ten thousand laborers and workmen went out. The strike will affect the entire rail trust in America.

With the death of Bismarck two great historic figures remain before the world. They are Queen Victoria and Pope Leo. These two represent ideas and jurisdiction essentially distinct, but the Queen in her way and the Pope in his way are of infinite interest to the thinking portion of mankind.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. Hagebein-Ligon Co.